NOTES AMONG THE ACTORS.

FANNY WENTWORTH, FROM THE LONDON MUSIC HALLS.

Marie Bates's Remarkable Representa-tion of a Typical Woman of the Bowery-News of Foreign Theatricals, Of the recent recruits at the Olympia Music Hall, Fanny Wentworth is easily the leader. For her monologue, a grand piano is rolled down near the footlights, and this mimic announces, with the usual but dreadful "with your kind permission, ladies and gentlemen, 1 will endeavor," that she will copy the types seen at an "at home." Her first subject is the airy planist, whose music is interrupted by the discords of street organ. When the jumble of the planist's selection and the street musician's airs are com pleted, Miss Wentworth, in the person of the hostess of the pretended function, invites a French guest to sing. The response is a song in French, the rendering being a close copy of a French singer's manner, one hand being used in vivacious geoture, the other keeping up an accompaniment on the plane. A second song from the same character is "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," sung in English, and with comically ex aggerated emphasis. The next visitor called upon is a German weman, who is bidden "to oblige " as Miss Wentworth puts it, "in Germa as it is made in England." Quite as much fun is made of the German gutturals as from the French vivacity, and then comes a duet between a young man and woman, who are described as being probably newly married and as being so sweet to each other that observers beartily wish aweet to each other that observers heartily wish
the sentiment could last, though they know it
can't. The best of all is a carjoature of an Americangirl, whose self-assurance and colloquialisms
are not overdone and make an easy target of a
home type. The words of the ditty make the
American out as a little-bunting helress, so the
slike is direct, but seems to carry no sing by the
way audiences respond to it. This carleature
and the next and last selection make clear the
reason for Miss Wentworth's vogue in London,
the last being a paredy of "Where are you
going, my pretty maid?" that is founded on
English politics. It naturally fails of its full
effect here, but is brightly worded, and it can
be easily believed that it would be heartily repished by Englishmen. Altogether, Miss Wontworth is a ciever example of the monologue
initiator of drawing-room types.

Grace Palotta and others of the "Galety Girl" beauties are back from the antipodes playing again in London. "Christopher, Jr.," is on the point of being produced there under a different name, and so is a comedy by Robert Buchanan called "The Shopwalker." whatever that is Weedon Grossmith is to act in it. Pannie Ward is playing soubrette roles in melodrama in Lon don and is to be the chief figure in the Drury Lane pantomime, "Cinderella." Mrs. Langtry is to make her reappearance in London at a series of matinée performances. Osmund Tearle, remembered as a favorite leading man at Wallack's twelve years ago, is a provincial tragedian in England. An English version of Alphonse Daudet's "L'Arlesienne." which Sarah Bernhards is to act here was played in London in 1888 under the title, The Love that Kills," with the Bizet music Charles Hawtrey told the Playgoers' Club o London the other day that humor changed with the time, and that the most striking feature of English humor to-day was the absence of the pun which was for many years so potent. Mr. Burnand has not been heard from. Hawtry, who is a popular London comedian, said that the successful humor of the day was of American origin. "Lady Godiva" is a new English play which must make discreet use of its subject as the performances continue. Ehakesneares." London the other day that humor changed with English play which must make discreet use of its subject as the performances continue. Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," which is to be seen here in several forms this year, has also had recent English revivals. The navy is to be utilized in the next big British melodrama, as military life proved so successful in the last attempt. Recently a French paner solemnly chronicled the arrival in London of a company of negro actors called the "Black Shakespearean Company," that was to act in "Hamlet" and other plays. London, with the increase of matinées there, is becoming excited over the question of big hats at the theatre. The sentiment of the London press was that "The Prisoner of Zenda," shortly to be revived at the Lyceum here, would be better without its prologue.

imitator of drawing-room types.

often they succeed when their anticipations look to no such pleasant result. William Faver sham is paying another actor to play his part in the new piece at the Empire rather than act i himself and injure his reputation in a rôle which he does not think suited to him. Henry Jewett has refused to act one of the principal rôles in Edward Vroom's production of "For Crown" because in his opinion it's not the Marie Bates, who best part in the play. Marie Bates, who mie Fadden," thought that she would find no opportunities in her character in the play Now she preponderates in the humor, and maybe Mr. Faversham and Mr. Jewett would have found themselves as much mistaken. Mrs. Bates is a veteran actress, and for years she was associated with the part of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cablin." Her performance as Mrs. Murphy, the tippling old Irish woman, is as elever a character study as anything that the long Harrigan series ever produced. Mrs. Bates's Mrs. Murphy is familiar to all New Yorkers. She can be seen any day in her faded dress, her rusty bonnet, and her cotton gloves with the lingers coming through the ends, walking through the up-town streets or resting on a convenient stoop. The police courts are full of just such Mrs. Murphys. The straggling gray hair, the faded calico wrapper, and the lachrymose tendency are features of Mrs. Murphys home life which Mrs. Bates reproduces with entire fidelity to her model. The second act brings Mrs. Murphy into the stery of the piay, and by that time she is supposed to be in her usual condition of pleasant inchriation. Mrs. Bates simulates this state with every amusing detail of the genuine condition. She has the despondent expression characteristic of the old women one sees in this condition, scratches her face in their nervous manner, and occasionally struggles impotently to put the wandering lock back into its place. In the secane which assembles the aristocratic claracters of the play in the Fadden kitchen, Mrs. Murphy is a serious embarressment, and the indifferent manner in which she allows herself to be moved from chair to another is irresistibly comic. The force of all Mrs. Bates's humor comes largely from the fact that it is accomplished without exaggeration greater than the degree the stags demands to be effective. The author of the play. She knows her New York, and the tiff between Mrs. Marphy had come into collision with the police before. The another lines that beau their share in making lets to the court house proved that was a pastillar and of plays that Harrigan need to give. Nobody ever did them as well as she preponderates in the humor, and may be Mr. Faversham and Mr. Jewett would have found themselves as much mistaken. Mrs. sition to the stage.

It was announced last night by the mana ment of the Metropolitan Opera House that Mme. Calvé, on account of whose illness the opera was changed last night, would positively appear at the matinée to-day. She will sing in "Cavalleria Rusticana." This will be preceded by "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Mme. Melba will take part.

AMPHITHEATRE FOR BROOKLYN. A Proposition to Erect One Under the Bridge Terminal, Siegfried Leschziner, who is described in the

Brooklyn directory as a window dresser, sub-mitted a formal proposition yesterday to Presimitted a formal proposition yeaterday to President Howell of the Bridge trustees for the use of the big strip of vacant property under the bridge structure between Concord and Tillary streets as an amphitheatre, or garden similar to Madison Square Garden. His plans provide for a building \$79 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 22 feet high, in which concerts, conventions, and shows could be held. If the trustees put up the building, Mr. Leschziner is ready to rent it, and he is confident that a revenue of \$30,000 a year could be obtained. Mr. Howell promised to submit the proposition to the trustees.

TRE OPERA.

Faust' Performed Last Evening Pas The second performance of Bolto's "Mefistofele," which was announced for last evening, was postponed owing to the lilness of Mms.

Calvé, and "Faust" was substituted. The parts of Marquerite and Fourt were as-signed on this occasion to Mmes. Saville and M. Lubert, the other rôles remaining in the familiar hands of Mme. Scalin the familiar hands of Mme, Scal-chi and Hauermeister and Messra, Ed-ouard de Reszke and Ancona. Mme, Saville gave an excellent interpretation to the heroine's part, accomplishing the difficult task of interceting a disappointed audience and rousing it at the end to atorny enthusiasm. All of the artists, indeed, contributed their beat efforts to presenting a commendably smooth performance.

Miss Taw's Second Concert.

No doubt Miss Yaw's experience has tangle her that those pretty little sky-plording notes of hers have a good substantial commercial value, even though, as far as legitimate art is concern ed, they count for absolutely nothing. Art, however, is a nevere task mistress at best and she demands from her devotees sacrifices that dispearten all but the sincerest enthusiasts. so that a young woman who has dis-covered a little gold mine early in her career should not be too sternly rebuked career should not be too sternly rebuked if she turn aside to work the vein of her rich discovery. Not every one can be adamantine for principle's sake. It must, nevertheless, cause some little grief to the judicious to see the fair possibilities that show beneath Miss Yaw's present performance sacrificed to the development of an octave of twinkling sounds that have no better excuse for being than that they excite a passing wonder in the minds of people who delight in things sensational.

tional.

The only element of absolute artistic excellence in yesterday's concert was the singing of M. Plançon, who, in spite of the fact that he was suffering from a severe cold, performed he part in the affair with all the perfection which he has accustomed us always to expect from

him. Dick, the violinist, played the Vieux-temps Ballade and Polonaise acceptably, but extreme nervousness prevented him from do-ing himself or his music complete justice. The playing of the orchestra was somewhat perfunctory at times. It must have been the-weather.

SAYS SHE WAS FORCED TO MARRY. Young Mrs. Zagat Accuses Her Rusband of Kasping Her a Prisoner.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Dugro, resterday, a suit was begun for the anuulment of a marriage brought by Bertha Zagat, nee

plaintiff, who is not yet 21 years old, stated that she had been forced into a marriage with the defendant. She said that she had known him for some years, and that last September she had been induced to visit his sister at Whitestone,

for some years, and that hat September she had been induced to visit his singer at Whitestone, L. I. Zagat, she alleges, came there after her arrival, and insisted that they be married. She demurred, and then she states he locked her in a roam, where he kept her prisoner for a week and threatened her unless she consented to the marriage. Under these threats, she says, she finally consented, and a Justice of the Peace was sent for. After the ceremony she declined to live with him. He still kept her a prisoner until she managed to communicate with friends outside, when he released her. She then began this action. A sister of the plaintiff corroborated her story to a certain extent.

A consultation followed among the jurors, and juror No. 5 announced that they were not satisfied with the testimony, and wanted to hear the other side of the case; so Justice Dugro issued a subposa for Zagat. The latter came into court, and was thus piaced in the position of being a witness for his wife in a suit that he opposed, and yet did not wish to oppose. He testified that he had been engaged to the plaintiff since Feb. 19, 1898. He showed a letter written by the plaintiff in the summer of 1894, in which she signed herself as "your loving wife, Bertha." He also stated that he, his wife, and her sister had gone to Whitestone in June, 1895, and lived there until the marriage. He said they were very happy, and would have remained so but for his mother-in-law.

Thomas McKenna, Justice of the Peace of Whitestone, testified that the plaintiff and defendant had come to his court and asked to be married. He performed the ceremony, "I kissed the bride," he said, "and she seemed very happy."

SPEAKER FISH FOR GOVERNOR.

His Boom Apparently the Most Formidablo Which Has Yet Appeared. ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- The man whom the army of candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor this fall will have to confront from this time on is the Hon. Hamilton Fish of Putnam. Mr. Fish is serving his second term as Speaker of the Assembly. He has for some time been considered a prominent, if not the most prominent, candidate for succession to Gov.

Morton, who has declared himself out of the race for a second term, whatever may be the result of his Presidential ambitions. While Mr. Fish has not yet declared himself a candidate for the Governorship, he made an announcement to-day which is calculated to set the other aspirants to guessing. He said he should not again be a candidate for election to the Assembly, nor would he seek to enter the upper branch of the Legislature.

"I consider the Speakership of the Assembly, with which I have been twice honored," said Mr. Fish, "the highest office in the legislative branch of the State Government. Under no circumstances, therefore, would I be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor."

It is the Governorship or nothing with Mr. Fish, If he fails to secure the nomination, he will stay at home next year. The close of the present session, which has been set by Mr. Fish as the end of his legislative career, will round out twelve years of service in the Assembly. In 1890 he was the Republican leader on the flow and in 1804 was Chairman of the Committee on Cities. Last year he was chosen speaker and he was re-elected at the beginning of the present session. His father, the lion, Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State in Grant's Cabinet, was elected in 1848 to the office to which his son now aspires.

Mr. Fish's boom for Governor is apparently the most formidable which has yet appeared, His long public service has gained friends for him all over the State. He has the friendship and political backing of the Hon, Thomas C. Platt, although that astute politician has not yet signified his intentions regarding the Governorship. It is probable that he has not yet decided upon whom his choice will fall, but Mr. Fish's friends believe that he will look with no unfavoring eye upon the progress which the Putnam statesman's boom is making.

A BALMAGUNDI NIGHT.

There was the usual Salmagundi crowd at last night's reception to Mr. Victor Claudio, and the occasion was one of a good deal of and the occasion was one of a good deal of informality and some beer. Mr. Claudio sang several numbers, to the great delight of the Salmagundians, and then in response to a some-what importunate and vociferous demand he sang some more songs. In fact, the picture gallery of the Salmagundi Club, in which Mr. Claudio sang, was not nearly large enough for his voice, nor for those members of the club and their guests who had come together to hear it. hear it.

After the music there was some Bohemian-ism of a characterisic sort, which included the broaching of more kegs and the filling of cob-pipes.

First Pension Session of the House, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-There was a fair abendance of members when at 8 P. M. the House met for the first pension session of the Fiftyfourth Congress. Among the thirteen bills which received favorable consideration was Senate bill granting a pension of \$75 per month to the widow of the late Brigadier-General and Repre-sentative William Cogneti of Massachusetts and House bill increasing to \$72 per month the pension of the widow of the late Col. William Dulance. pension of the widow of the late Col. William Dulaney. At 10:30 P. M. the House adjourned till Mon-

ments in the investigation of the United States Marshal's office show that thousands of dollars have been secured on false vouchers and forged fee bills by deputies. It is believed that several of the Judges and district cierks and helf a dozen United States Commissioners will be in-volved.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 24.—The steame Hordel has arrived here from Genalves, Haytl. She was chartered to bring to this port a party of Haytiens. The Captain reports rioting in the strests of Fort-au-Frince for the last few days. Gonaives is quiet. The Government is exercising a strict censorship over news.

BREEZE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MB. NIXON VAINLY TRIES TO IN-STRUCT THE SPEAKER.

It Was in Regard to the Reference of the Bill Prohibiting Railroads from Bis-eriminating Against Shippers by Canal, ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- A speech from Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua opened the session of the Assembly this morning. It was over the question as to hibiting railroads from discriminating in rates

against shippers by canal, should be referred. When the bill was read for the first time, it having been introduced yesterday, Mr. Nixon demanded that the Chair refer it to the Com-Speaker Fish said that a similar question

over a similar bill had arisen yesterday, and he at that time referred the matter to the House. "It is the Speaker's duty to refer the bill," in-

sisted Mr. Nixon. "Not without the approval of the House," answered the Speaker.

Then Mr. Nixon began his speech. He said that the rule of the House was to the effect that when a bill related to a certain matter it should be referred to the particular committee which had such matters under consideration. The bill before the House dealt with the question of railroads and should go to that committee.

Mr. Stancbfield interrupted Mr. Nixon to remind him that he had made no motion and that he was talking out of order. Mr. Nixon then moved that the bill go to the Committee on Railroads.

An amendment that the bill go to the Canal Committee was made by Mr. Brennan, who said that the measure related to canals more than railroads. The amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 50, and Mr. Nixon's motion to refer to the Railroad Committee was carried. Mr. the Railroad Committee was carried. Mr. Brennan raised the question that a quorum was not present, but the Chair ruled thequestion out of order, as the reference had already been made. The Comptroller sent to the House a report, which was nanded down by the Speaker, saying that the expenses of the volunteer life-saving corps of inland waters of the State for the years 1894 and 1895 was in the aggregate \$11,000. The report had been called for by the House, the Speaker said, and it would be ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Means.
Mr. Robbins's bill amending the Revised Stat-utes with reference to summoning Grand Juties was passed.
These bills were introduced:

Mr. O'Grady-Appropriating \$21,400 for advance by the State Comptroller to the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature for contingent expense of a marriage brought by Bertha Zagat, as Bender, against her husband, George Zagat, a young druggist. When the case was called on Thursday the defendant and his attorney, E. S. Mashbir, answered ready. Another matter for tervened, and when the case came on the defendant and his counsel were not in court. It developed then that although Zagat made a defence to the action, he really did not wish to oppose the annulment, and therefore at the last moment stayed away.

The case then became an inquest, and the plaintiff, who is not yet 21 years old, stated that Marking commitments for Events with a successory for the Commissioner and the consulting architect, instead of the architect, in the construction of State buildings. This would restore the rights of individual architects to prepare plans for State buildings. This would restore the rights of individual architects to prepare plans for State buildings, such as normal schools and armories, which the law of last year took away. This law provided that the Capitol Commissioner should prepare such plans without charge. sioner should prepare such plans without charge.

Mr. French's bill, making commitments for public intoxication and vagrancy in New York city discretionary instead of mandatory with Justices, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday night. After the adjournment Speaker Fish called the Chairmen of the various committees into his private room and requested them to keep their committees hard at work in order that the business before the House might be cleared up and that an early adjournment be had.

Convicts at Clinton Prison Allowed to Drive, Hunt, and Silde Bown Hill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.-The investigation of Clinton prison continued to be the subject of attention in the hearing before Commissioner Elon R. Brown to day on the charges against Superintendent of State Prisons Austin La-

O. Malbœuff of Plattsburgh, son of a hotel keeper of that place, testified that he had seen a convict come to his father's hotel in a carriage with two ladies, who went away without him. The convict stayed about three hours, and asked witness to get him soms whiskey, but his father told the convict he could not have it. He did not know who the women were. H. E. Heyworth, who has charge of State

lands about Dannemora, testified that he had met convicts with teams, single and double. They generally had some one with them.

On cross-examination Heyworth said his wife was a daughter of ex-sheriff White of Cliuton county, one of the complainants in the case against Superintendent Lathrep. Every time be went to Dannemora he saw convicts driving in and out of the prison grounds. He thought they were State teams. He once saw a convict three or four miles from the prison driving an open buggy. He knew of a convict playing a piano in the new hose house at Dannemora village.

Arthur Merrill, a farmer of Clinton, testified that he had a number of times seen convicts driving about the roads. He had seen convicts driving about the roads. He had seen them go into the stores with pass books on the business of prison officials.

Commissioner Brown at this point wanted to know if it was the custom in other prisons to give the convicts so much freedom, or if it lands about Dannemora, testified that he had

to give the convicts so much freedom, or if it was peculiar only to Chnton prison, and Attorney Wheeler claimed it was only done at

was peculiar only to Clinton prison, and Atterney Wheeler claimed it was only done at Clinton.

Senator Brackett said he could show that it was customary all over the country to permit certain men who could be trusted to have cortain indulgences in the way of going about on errands for the officers.

W. T. Clay said he had seen convicts sliding down hill on three or four occasions.

Alex. Fanley, a picket guard, testified that he knew Convict Lillis, who died while in prison as the result of a wound inflicted by the Clinton prison officials. He said he was near the man's cell when Deputy McKenna went for Lillis to take him out. The convict refused to come out, and McKenna went in the cell with a billy. He heard blows, and, looking in, saw Lillis on the cell floor covered with blood. Lillis died next day of his wounds. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

H. B. Kingsley, who has been keeper at the front entrance of the prison since 1883, testified that three or four convicts went out of the prison at night and attended a show given across the way from the prison by some travelling company of players.

On cross-examination he said he always used the utmost care in allowing convicts to pass out. When any were to go the list was sent him, both the names and numbers of the convicts being given, and he would call the roll before the gate was opened to allow them to go out. In selecting men to do outside work the prison officials always chose men whose terms would soon expire and who would gain comparatively nothing if they ran away. The general character of the men was also taken into consideration.

Julius Rogors, formerly proprietor of the Chasy Lake House, swore that he had entertained convicts were almost always attended by the officials, the Warden, or some of the latter's family.

John Tennyson of Dannemors told the Commissioner it was a common occurrence to see

family.

John Tennyson of Dannemora told the Commissioner it was a common occurrence to see
convicts about the country up his way.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFENTION.

Miss Anthony Expresses the Sympathy of the Women for the Struggling Cabans. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-At the Woman Suffragist Congress this morning, Miss Susan B. Anthony was presented with a gavel trimmed with Colorado silver. She read a letter from Senator Call of Florida, introducing A. H.

Andrada, the American Cuban. Mr. Call explained in his letter that Señor Andrada desired to be recognized by the association, and hoped that at some time during the Congress a resolution of sympathy would be passed. The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

a resolution of sympathy would be passed. The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"We have a sort of fellow feeling with the Cubans," said Miss Anthony, "We women know what it is to be deprived of self-government, and know what it is to be taxed when we don't have a hand in the assessments. Women are often taxed higher than men anyhow. We can sympathize with them, and I would like to see them have a right to say how they will govern themselves."

This was greeted with applause.

Mr. George W. Catt of New York, husband of the general organizer of the association, read a paper on the lessons of the woman's right victory in Utah. He showed what organization had accomplished and what might be expected of it in other States. He said:

"If every State had as large a proportion of organized suffragists as Utah, the National American Woman Suffrage Association would have an enrollment of 270,000 members. The several State Treasurers would receive \$270,000 in annual dues, and of this sum \$27,000 would be paid to the national association."

The evening exercises consisted principally of short addresses from the Frasidents of the various State organizations.

Mrs. Charlotte Ferkins Stetson of California said that her State hoped to be the fourth in line where women could vote, and that at one time women were held at a premium in California because of their scarcity, and mer were known to throw up their hats and hurrah at the sight of women's clothing on a washline in a farm yard.

IT WORKED TOO WELL.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

teur Electrician's Bell That Would Ring Until He Was Surely Awake.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

He has rooms in a big apartment building, and he has devised an elaborate scheme to avoid eleeping too long in the morning. He hasn't much faith in alarm clocks, because he forgets to wind them up, and he has discovered that pounding on the floor has very little effect. He engaged the janitor to pound on the door at a certain hour every morning, but it failed to have the effect after the first two or three mornings. Then he decided to try electricity. If was easy for him to put a bell over the head of his bed and run a wire to the door. But no ordinary button would do him. He was afraid he would turn over and go to aleep again as soon as the bell stopped ringing. Consequently he put a switch on the outside of the door and arranged with the janitor to come up and turn the switch at a certain hour every morning. That would start the bell ringing, and it would not stop until he got up and turned off the current. He was naturally proud of his device. He felt that he had solved a great problem. And he had, There was no sleeping in that room after the jaintor had turned the switch, for it was necessary to get up and cross the room in order to stop the noise.

that he had solved a great problem. And he had, There was no sleeping in that room after the janitor had turned the switch, for it was necessary to get up and cross the room in order to stop the noise.

But he overlooked one thing. He made no arrangement for notifying the janitor when he was not at home, and the first night that he failed to come home there was trouble. The janitor went to the door at the usual hour in the morning, turned the switch, and then went back to his quarters in the basement, leaving the beil in active operation.

Occupants of adjoining apartments were unanimous in the assertion afterward that the beil did not shirk its work that morning. They did not think much of the beil any way, but on ordinary occasions it was shut off after a few minutes of active service, so they had refrained from making any complaint. This time, however, it continued its business at the old stand for about half an hour, and they rebelled.

One by one they came to their doors to see what the trouble might be, and later enjoyed themselves by pounding on the door of the amateur electrician's room and yelling to the supposed occupantio shut if off. Finding that that did no good, they talked of breaking down the door, but finally decided to send for the janitor and let him do it.

The janitor came and listened to their indignant protests. He hearkened to them patiently while they advised him to knock a panel out of the door with an axe. Then he quietly reached up and turned the switch, while half a dozen sheepish-looking men crept back into their rooms. However, one of them evidently came out again, for when the amateur electrician returned he found that the switch had been smashed.

WILKES BOOTH'S DOUBLE.

A Richmond Prencher's Startling Likeness From the Philadelphia Times.

From the Philadelphia Times.

From a romantic point of view, the most interesting object of all about the old Monumental Church at Richmond, Va., is the photograph of Wilkes Rooth's double. It hangs in a dark corner of the old-fashioned vestry room, and represents a man in the prime of life standing beside a table, his long clerical garments giving him hereased height and dignity. The long straight hair is brushed straight back from the high, broad forehead, and the face-in every lineament—is said to be the image of Wilkes Rooth as he would have appeared at that time. The resemblance is most remarkable—the deep, black eyes, the shape of chin, mouth, cheeks, forehead, eyelrows, and nose, and, moreover, here is a subtle similarity to members of the Booth family that defies description.

This man was the Rev. John G. Armstrong, rector of the church from 1878 to 1884. But even to this day strange rumors of the final end of Wilkes Booth are to be heard in places where his friends and intimates lived and talked long after the assassination of President Lincoln had passed into history. There are tales of a mysterious grave, of a body that tallied in some of its marks with those of Wilkes Booth and differed materially in others, and an intangible fabric of supposition built about a series of gossiped incidents. However valueless these may be historically, they show an undercurrent that found an outbreak in the romance of Mr. Armstrong of Monumental Church.

The likeness of Mr. Armstrong to Wilkes Booth we so startling that some people who had seen both men following that some people who had seen both men following their art and living and working constantly before an audience. He was, moreover, slightly lame, as Wilkes Booth would probably have been in consequence of the injury to his leg sustained in jumping from President Lincoln's box. Aside from this fact, Wr. Armstronc's manner where and temperaand working constantly before an nudience. He was, moreover, slightly lame, as Wilkes Hooth would probably have been in consequence of the injury to his leg sustained in jumping from President Lincoln's hox. Aside from this fact, Mr. Armstrong's manner, voice, and temperamentied to the conviction that were he not a priest he would have been a great actor. It is said that his daughter-did subsequently go upon the stage and met with great success.

No subject of discussion was more constant in Richmond than the possibility that Mr. Armstrong and Wilkes Booth were one and the same man. Mr. Armstrong strenuously denied the identity, but such denials could not silence the rumors. There seemed, moreover, to be a shadow over his antecedents. He came to Richmond a comparative stranger, and claimed that he was a priest ordained in Ireland. An investigation was quietly started to clear up the facts as to his past, but did not give entire satisfaction. In the midst of the constantly reiterated declarations and denials the clergyman was accused of irregularities in his habits, and this again called forth the charge that he was not all he seemed to be. He finally resigned the rectorship of Monumental Church and went to a city in the extreme South. Shortly after he left the ministry he sank out of sight and died in obscurity. But sven to the end the doubt as to his identity hung like a shadow over his life, and when on his deatnbed his last words were a denial—a pathetic, heart-broken denial—that he was Wilkes Booth.

SHREWDNESS IN FURRY BEADS. Qualities of Bloodhounds,

Prom the Cincinnati Enguirer.

An interesting test of the skill of bloodhounds in man-tracking through the streets of a populous city, over ice and snow, was given in Indianapolis in connection with the pet stock show. Four dogs were entered in the test, Brandy and Countess, belonging to S. M. Miller of Darlington: Prince owned by Bowers & Harris of Noblesville, and Bright, who is owned by W. S. Fields of Wheaton.

Early in the morning Dr. Bell of Kokomo left. Tomilason Hall and passed out, and, after walking through alleys and streets, he put on a pair of Arctic overshoes and continued his walk through the parks and on the streets frequented by pedestrians. On the line of march the Doctor saw a runaway team, and in connection with the crowd assisted in eatching the horses.

He then returned to the hall where the show was in progress. An hour later the dogs were placed on the trail and followed it with comparative case, except at the point where the runaway was halted and at one or two other places over which there had been considerable travel, and around which the crowd following the dogs surged until it was almost impossible to break through. With unerring instinct, lowever, the dogs again found the trail, followed it steadily over the entire line which Dr. Bell had walked and back to Tomilinson Hall, where they picked him out of a crowd of several hundred people, going up to him and indicating his identity by barking. From the Cincinnati Enquir

This Dog's Fine Business Capacity.

From the Philadelphia Time

Prom the Philade-phia Times.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—August Abert, an enterprising baker doing business down near the Frenck Market, owns an intelligent dog. Fifine, that keeps his master's shop for him. Abert has a little bake room behind the shop, and as he always gives his personal attention to the oven, Fifine proves invaluable in waiting upon customers. The dog carries strapped about her neck a little bank whose slot is arranged to receive a nickel.

The customer may help himself to a loaf from the counter, but wos betide one who tries to depart without depositing the requisite nickel in Fifine's bank. If more than one loaf is taken, an equal number of deposits must be made in the bank, or Fifine will know the reason why. She knows very well how to use her teeth in case of necessity, though she is usually as mid as a lamb, and quite a favorite with her customers, but if her master should be needed, she has only to pull the hell rope which communicates with the bake room, and he is on the spot. Occasionally an ugly customer comes along. Last night, for instance, a tramp tried to work Fifine for a suppor, but the dog grabbed his ankiess he was making for the door without the formality of a deposit, pulled the bell and kept him safe and sound till Abert appeared and a policeman could be summoned.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Edward Addison of 937 Sharp street has a female Newfoundiand dog which for several weeks has been nursing four kittens. The dog's family of pupples died recently, and she seemed to become wild over her loss. She would how at night until it was thought she would have to be killed. Afterward Mr. Addison received two kittens from the country, which he intended to raise for the purpose of catching rats, and two more were added to this number. Soon after the kittens arrived he noticed that the dog was much more composed, and later he found that she had adopted the kittens as her own, caring for them as she had cared for her pupples.

Now the dog has become so attached to the kittens that she will not allow a stranger to touch them, and will not even allow her master to take one of them from her. The kittens are thriving.

From the Inter-Ocean. BURLINGTON, In., Jan. 20.—Because of a cut of one cent in the price paid per gallon for peeling and sorting young onions twenty-five girls have quit work in the Burlington Vinegar and Pickle Works. Peeling onions, they claim, is anything but pleasant, and at five cents per gallon, the new rate put in force, they could not make decent wages, and so went on strike. No attempt has been made to fill their places.

GEN. HARRISON IN COURT.

HE APPEARS AS COUNSEL IN THE CALIFORNIA IERIGATION CASES.

The Court Room Thronged with Specim-tors to See and Hear the Ex-President-He Makes a Call at the White House, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- A great throng pressed about the chamber of the United States Supreme Court to-day, thronging the corridors leading thereto until they were choked, so that passage through them was attended with great difficulty, and filling every available nook in the court room itself. The fact that ex-President Benjamin Harrison had been advertised to appear as an advocate before the court in the Calfornia irrigation cases was responsible for much, if not most, of the crowd. There was a large attendance of members of the bar within the rail. It was announced before the court was opened that the time for argument had been a second time extended, and that eight hours would be devoted to the consideration of the cases.

Former Chief Justice Rhodes of California re sumed his argument in support of the Irrigation law and the validity of the proceedings of the several district boards of trustees thereunder. In the course of his argument Judge Rhodes referred to frauds of various kinds perpetrated in New York State, "the State of my birth and boyhood," he said; "the State which I hope my friend" (turning to Mesers, Choate and Dillon, who sat together at his right) "may some day represent in the United States Senate." two gentlemen bowed to each other, as if to compliment each the other upon the henor paid by the speaker, and the audience was left to guess for which one it was really intended, but as Mr. Choate sat nearest Judge Rhodes the consensus of opinion was that he was in mind. Judge Rhodes spoke almost an hour, and was followed by Gen. Harrison, who also advocated the constitutionality of the law. As he arose to address the court, one-third of whom were elevated to their present exalted positions by his act while President of the United States, he was the cynosure of every eye and the object of undivided interest. Since leaving Washingundivided interest. Since leaving Washington on March 4, 1803, time has dealt kindly and gently with the ex-President. To the casual observer he appeared in no whit different from what he did then. Close inspection might reveal a few more or deeper lines in the face, a slightly paler tinge of skin and hair, but the eye was as bright as ever, the voice as clear and penetrating as in his very best days, and the general physical condition fully equal to his best. His argument shewed that he had lost none of that power of felicitous expression or lucid statement of fact or principle upon which his reputation as a lawyer and statesman is founded.

Mr. Harrison began his argument with an expressive military figure. Referring to the analogies of legislation and judicial decision so fully set forth by his associates in their preparation of the case, he said:

"Frequently during the war I observed that

ogies of legislation and judicial decision so fully set forth by his associates in their preparation of the case, he said:

"Frequently during the war I observed that after the artillery had expended a large quantity of ammunition in shelling the woods, to develop our adversary, the battle itself was afterward fought on very narrow grounds. And so, in these cases, may it please your Honors, I think there are a few great principles, all to be found in the decisions of this court, which will determine them. Notwithstanding all that has been said about these cases, as to their nature they are in fact nothing but tax cases, presenting the question whether or not the State has power by its legislative act to take a portion of the citizen's property for the use of the public. If there is anything clearly established by the decisions of this court, it is that the taxing power of the State is a full one, the only limitation of which is to be found in the Constitution of the State or of the United States. If the power to levy the tax is challenged, the court will look for the limitine

the power as used, then it must pass the court unchallenged."

Gen. Harrison occupied the attention of the court for a few minutes less than an hour.

Mr. George H. Maxwell followed, speaking for the aggrieved property owners, who invoked the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment against the operation of the Wright law. Mr. C. C. Wright, the author of the act, spoke in support of the law.

Mr. Choate then began the concluding address in opposition to the law, speaking fifteen minutes before the court adjourned until Monday. The proposition on which he should base his argument, he said, was that irrigation for a district which did not need it was not a public use or necessity, and that a law which provided an irrigation system for a district not needing it, and assessed the contiguous property to pay for its construction, was an unconstitutional law.

Ex-President Harrison paid a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland at the White House this afternoon. Gen. Harrison reached the mansion at 30 clock and speat about five or ten minutes with Mr. Cleveland in friendly conversation in the Cabinet room.

London, Conn., and the trial will take place there. It is not unlikely that, owing to the unfortunate accidents which caused the delay in completion, Congress will authorize the remission of the \$16,000.

The Ericsson has had a number of trying experiences. Accidents to her machinery caused great delay, and on her last attempt at an official trial several men were killed by an explosion and the trial was abandoned. The department is now satisfied that the machinery of the little vessel is in perfect order, and that she can make twenty-five knots an hour, which is a half knot more than required by the contract. The Ericsson was built by the lows iron Works, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S EFFECTS SOLD

Davenport, including his library and household terday to satisfy a judgment secured by his land-lord for unpaid rent. When Mr. Davenport was removed from office at the beginning of the removed from office at the beginning of the present Administration he left New York and came to Washington, where he established a sort of information agency, furnishing material for political speeches and Congressional debates, making investigations into all sorts of subjects, and answering inquiries concerning matters of current Government business. He also advertised himself as a solicitor of claims and started a collection agency, but his enterprise seems to have been unprofitable. His landlord brought suit for unpaid rent, got judgment, which, being unsatisfied, resulted in a constable's sale.

The Navat Militia,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The naval militia movement is growing steadily, according to information received at the Navy Department. The department has been advised that the Lou-isiana Navai Battalion has been organized, with 16 commissioned officers, 21 non-commissioned officers, and 155 seamen, and that despite their distandment by order of Gov. Aligeld, the Chi-cago Battalion has attained an unofficial organ-ization of 300 men.



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BICYCLES FOR MILITARY USES. Their Probable Development in the Near

Future-What France Is Doing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- An English military paper, the Army and Navy Gazette, recently remarked that "had Monmouth been accompanied by a party of bicyclists on that fateful night march to Sedgmoor, these noiseless scouts would in all probability have informed him in good time of the ditches which lay in his path. and a Stuart king might now be reigning in England."

It seems likely that the present year will see some marked developments and illustrations of the military possibilities of the wheel both here and in foreign countries. One great influence in that direction here is the fact that the new commander of the arroy has for years been an enthusiastic bicyclist, preferring now the wheel even to the horse for his personal exercise, while he was one of the earliest of our high officers to recognize and urge the military value of the bicycle. In his recent report he took the very advanced step of advising the organization of a whole regiment of bicyclists, which was equivalent to proposing a much more extended scope for them than that of despatch carriers. He has also encouraged the long-distance riding feats of soldiers, and when good bleyeling weather comes again, unless more importan duties should engage the army, this form of practice may be further heard from.

A second influence in the same direction was furnished by last year's convention held in New York of those who are specially interested in forming an organization of military wheelmen. though not to be connected with the army itself. to be carried on further by this body during the present year. A third influence is that of the current bicycle show in New York, which contains military as well as other appliances One of them is an army tandem with a Colt automatic machine gun. The gun rests and gun grips are there, a pair of army overcoats

for the aggrieved property owners, who invoked the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment against the operation of the Wright law. Mr. C. C. Wright, the author of the act, spoke in support of the law.

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Ex-President Harrison paid a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland at the White House this afternoon. Gen. Harrison reached the mansion at 3 o'clock and span about two or ten minutes with Mr. Cleveland in friendly conversation in the Cabinet room.

TORPEDO BOAT ERICSSON.

The Vessel Accepted, Subject to Another Ucke Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Herbert to day decided that he would direct the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boat Ericsson, subject to another dock trial, the sum of \$16,000 to be deducted, however, from the contract price for failure to complete the vessel within the required time. The Ericsson is now at New London, Conn., and the trial will take place for failure to complete the vessel within the required time. The Ericsson is now at New London, Conn., and the trial will take place there. It is not unlikely that, owing to the uniform of the \$14,000.

The Ericsson has had a number of triving experiences. Accidents which caused the delay in confidence of the statement at an official trial several men were killed by an explosion and the trial was abandoned. The department is now satisfied that the machinery of the little vessel is in perfect order, and that alse can make tweety-dive knots an hour, which is a half knot more than required by the contract. The Ericsson was built by the lowers in the part of partment is now satisfied that the machinery of the little vessel is in perfect order, tary purposes, and that a company of wheelmer 100 strong is expected to take part in the ma-nœuvres of this year.

VOTE ON THE BOND BILL NEXTWEEK. Lively Colloquy Between Populist Senator

Allen and Senator Gallinger. Washington, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.), in charge of the free coinage substitute for the House Bond bill, asked unanimous consent that the vote on it be taken on Thursday next at 4 P. M., but Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) objected. Subsequently Mr. Jones gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session next Thursday until the unfinished business was disposed of.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) offered an amend ment to the free coinage substitute, limiting its operations to the American product alone, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. A bill authorizing a change in the plans of the public building at Bloomington, Ill., which was being urged by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), gave rise to a brief but lively discussion in which Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) suggested that there was a little Senatorial "ring" on the question of public buildings. The State of Illinois, he said, had five millions appropri-ated for a public building in Chicago,

"Only four millions," Mr. Cullom put in. "Well, it will be eight millions before we get through with it," said Mr. Allen. 'The Senator has no right to make that

etatement," said Mr. Cullom tartly, Mr. Allen went on to complain that the Mr. Allen went on to complain that the Eastern and Middle States had been favored in the matter of public buildings, while the trans-Mississippi States (except in one or two instances) had been unable to get even small appropriations for the purpose.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) took exception to Mr. Allen's remarks, and suggested that the Senator from Nebraska was very apt to indulge in extravagant assertions.

"I desire to return thanks to the Sanator from New Hampshire." Said Mr. Allen in severe tones. For his kindly statement that I am in the habit of being a little bit extravagant in my language. I had no like that the Senator from New Hampshire was any considerable portion of the Last, nor de I have an opinion of that kind at this time."

New Hampshire was any considerable portion of the Last, nor do I have an opinion of that kind at this time."

After ourse further colloquy Mr. Allen withdrew his adjection to Mr. Cullom's bill, and it was passed.

Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for surveys, plans, &c., for a memorial bridge across the Potemase River from Washington to Arlington was taken up, amended so as to require the District of Columbia to pay half the cost, and passed. Subsequently a motion to reconsider was made by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) on account of the amendment.

Senate bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of lands adjoining the United States naval station at Port Royal, S. C., was also passed. Also Senate bil providing for the disposal of lands on abandoned portions of the Fort Assinibolne military reservation in Montans.

After a short executive session the Senate

tana.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

CONSTIPATION, PILES, MENT BENT PREE, ALSO A BOOK TREAT. MENT BENT PREE, ALSO A BOOK TO A MENT SERVED TO BE A STORY OF A MENT SERVED TO BE A MENT SERVED TO BE A STORY OF A MENT SERVED TO BE A STORY OF A MENT SERVED TO BE A STORY OF A MENT SERVED TO BE A MENT SERVED TO BE A STORY OF A MENT SERVED TO BE A MENT SERVED

full text of these speeches, together with the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Bayard, was sent to the House early this week and referred to a sub-committee of which Mr. Draper of Massachusetts is Chairman. This sub-committee met this afternoon and discussed the subject for an nour and a hair. It is understood that the majority fels that the House should express its dissatisfaction with the nosition taken by Mr. Bayard, the argument being that American diplomatic representatives abroad cannot be too circum-pect in their utterances. their utterances. Preparations for the eleventh anniversary of

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Events of Interest in and Outside the Halls

WASHINGTON, Jan 24 .- A mild resolution of

censure will probably be adopted by the House

Committee on Foreign Affairs as an expression

by Ambassador Bayard in the speeches deliv-

ered by him in England some weeks ago. The

full text of these speeches, together with the

of their disapproval of the sentiments

of Congress,

the Gridiron Club to-morrow night indicate that it will be one of the most successful of its that it will be one of the most successful of its kind. The guests who have accepted include the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney-tieneral, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, the present and past Chairmen of the Committee on Apropriations of the House, Paymaster-General Stanton of the army, Rear Admiral Benham of the navy, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Chaires Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Senator David Bennett Hill of New York, Commissioner William II. Morrison, Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, and Mr. Joe Manley of Maine,

ate information called for under a resolution relative to the cost of sites for the purpose of erecting fortifications and coast defences. He reports the amount necessary to be appropri-ated for this purpose to be \$1,500,000, but adds that, for obvious reasons, it is deemed to be in-advisable to state the details of the proposed application of this amount.

A good Illustration of the powerful influences gries are there, a pair of army overcoats strapped on the front handle bar, and a pair of blankets on the rear bar, a pair of six-shooters in leather helsters, and a general military outfit. Then there is a wheel for a single rider that carries a machine gun weighing forty pounds, which seems to show that it can be fired with ease either at a fast or a slow gait. And, in a word, the attachment of military appliances to wheels has aiready been well developed.

As to foreign lands, the authority just quoted says that a French officer has invented a portable bicycle, to be taken to pieces if necessary and carried on the suddler's back, so that, as needed, the steed may carry the rider or the rider the steed. A review of the French mannetwees of 1855 shows that a party of twenty-five men of the Sixth Corps, under Lieut. Saumade, was organized for reconnoiseances. They were allievety to employ the Government machines, and carried their cavalry carbines slung across their backs, as none of their wheels was adapted for attaching them. The Lieuof what is known as Senatorial etiquette was afforded to the Senate to-day when Senator Cul-

ington to remain until arguments in the suit brought by the United States against her hat husband's estate shall have been made in the Supreme Court, and was in consultation at the Arlington this morning with one of her counsel, Mr. Wilson of California. Mrs. Stanford has been greatly benefited in health by her stay in New England, where she remained quietly for a number of weeks, at Great Barrington, Mass. It is the understanding that the Stanford case will come up on Monday next, and that the arguments will be completed on the second day. In that case Mrs. Stanford will

Elections discussed the Dupont case this morning for an hour and a hair, but reached no consciusion. No effort was made to take a vote, The committee adjourned to meet early in the week at the call of the Chairman, at which meeting it is expected positive action will be taken and a report made to the Senate. The discussion this morning indicated that a report favoring the admission of Mr. Dupont and the filling of the vacancy in Delaware's representation in the United Seates Senate will be ordered.

PROPOSED CABLE TO HAWAII. Two Propositions Before the House Come mittee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Ex-Assistant Secretary Spaulding appeared before the House Commerce Committee this morning with reference to a new cable connecting this country with Hawali. He represented that he had the exclu-sive right from the Hawalian Government to would pay a subsidy of \$40,000 a year for

would pay a subsidy of \$40,000 a year for twenty years, provided the United States would grant a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years. If this should be deemed satisfactory, he expressed his willingness to transfer his concession to the United States (fovernment if it would assume the responsibility of constructing the cable.

Representative Hennett of New York, who is a member of the Commerce Committee, reported to the full committee to-tay that the Pacific Cable Co., of which Mr. Serymser of New York is President, was prepared to connect the United States by cable with Hawaii, Japan, and China, provided the United States would pay a subsidy of \$180,000 a year for twenty years. In return the company would carry the business of the United States Government free and give its messages precedence in transmission.

The committee is understood to be unant-mously in favor of a Pacific cable, but is not agreed unon any particular company as the company to receive its favorable recommends.

JOHN A. MASON NOMINATED.

The President Names Him for Internal Revenue Collector in This District. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of John A. Mason of New York to be collector of internal

evenue for the Second district of New York. John A. Mason is a well-known local Demo-cratic politician and newspaper man. He was cratic politician and newspaper man. He was for several years a member of the State Board of Equalization when the hemogratic party was in control of the State bovernment, and was regarded as an expert in tax valuations, buring the last ampaign Mr. Masson was made Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Demogratic State to mentitee, and with Chairman Hinkley of the latter managed the state campaign. He was selected for the place by Senator Hill. Several years ago Mr. Mason established a weekly newspaper in Harlem. He has never been preminently identified with either of the two factions of the Demogratic party in this city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of the Mayor of Helena, Mon., has been selected to christen the new gunboat Helena, which will be launched at the works of the Newport News Suppositions and Dry Isok Company on Thursday, Jan. 30. Secretary Her-bert will not attend the launching, and As-sistant Secretary McAdoo will represent him.



